THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1808. No. 1146.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Market House in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 24th inst. a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, 13 years old, has a small blaze in her face, her off hind foot white, a natural pacer. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information so that said mare may be had again, together with reasonable charges, if brought home to the subscriber living on Peters creek, in Allegheny county.

JAMES MORTON.

August 27, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late firm of HARPER & WILKINSON, are desired to present their accounts, and those indebted to make payment, to

D. HARPER,

Attorney for Peter A. Browne, Assignee of Harper & Wilkinson.

Pittsburgh, *Aug.* 30, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, a bright sorrel Mare, about 15 hands high, rising 17 years old, has a small star in her forehead, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JAMES WILSON.

August 25, 1808.

FOR SALE.

TWO lots of ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty Street, marked on Turnbull's plan of the Point lots G. H. They they will be sold together, or separate. A part of the purchase money will be required, and a liberal credit will be given for the balance.

JAMES JONES.

August 24, 1808.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert Semple, late of Pittsburgh deceased, and all who have claims against the same, are desired to call upon Mr. John Semple in Pittsburgh, for settlement, who is duly authorized by us for that purpose.

ELIZABETH SEMPLE, *Executrix.*
WILLIAM HAYS, } *Executors.*
JAMES SEMPLE, }

Pittsburgh, 22d Aug. 1808.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Allegheny, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the 2d Tuesday of October next, at the several election districts, viz:—

The electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Court House in the said Borough.

The electors of Pitt township, to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Marsh, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of John Byers, sen. in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of Baltzer Good, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Connell, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in conjunction with the counties of Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Venango, Crawford, Erie, and Warren.

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Butler and Beaver.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

And one person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

And by virtue of a writ under the hand and seal of Presley Carr Lane, Esq. speaker of the Senate of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, bearing date the 10th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and to me directed,

Public notice is hereby given to the qualified electors aforesaid, that they meet at the several places before mentioned, on the said second Tuesday of October next, and then and there elect by ballot, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler,

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Martin, Esq.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October (being the 30th September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and the thirty-third year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

WANTED,

A BAR KEEPER, who can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety, will be paid generous wages, and otherwise well accommodated, if application be made between this time and the first of October next. Apply at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Aug. 14. 1808.

FRESH GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received an additional supply of

Fine white Marseilles and fancy waistcoating
Black cotton hose
Nankeen hose and half hose
Blue nankeen, and shirting muslins
Ladies' silk and kid gloves, long & short
Cambric muslins
Fine jaconet and book muslins
Embroidered shawls
Dark gingham
White buckram
Glass and pearl buttons
Silk & cotton umbrellas
Parasols, &c. &c.

Which they are now selling at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Also, just received from Maysville, Ken. a quantity of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, few a tons Pig Lead, and a quantity of Salt Petre, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, *August* 9, 1808.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 22.

From the Boston Gazette, August 16.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Isabella, capt Higgins, belonging to New-York, in 33 days from Liverpool. Our files of London papers, by this arrival, are to July 9, and contain much interesting and important matter. The prominent articles contained in these journals, in letters, and as verbally reported by the passengers, are—That a speedy peace was expected between the Northern powers of Europe, in which England would be included as a friend and ally. That in consequence of this expected event, Russian goods had fallen, more than 20 per cent.; and colonial productions risen considerably—That an expedition consisting of 180 transports, with 26,000 men, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesly, had sailed for Spain—That besides the assistance furnished by government, a general subscription of money was raising throughout the united kingdoms to aid the patriots of Spain, in their struggle for liberty; in one of the interior towns it is said 50,000l. was subscribed—That Lisbon was again in the hands of the Portuguese—and the Russian fleet surrendered to the English—That Mr. Canning, on the 25th June, in reply to some observations from members of parliament, declared, that ministers had not received any recent communications from America; that he understood the American cabinet were negociating on some important matters with France; that while waiting the result of these negociations, he could only say, it was the wish of his majesty to be on friendly terms with the U. States; and that every thing would be sacrificed to that consideration, but the *honor of our country*—That American and Brittsh vessels were in great demand throughout England—That insurance to the United States has fallen 3 guineas—freights to America, 4l. 10s. a 5l. per ton—That many vessels were up and a number had sailed for Spain and its colonies, with goods, provisions &c.—and generally that the present admintstration of England, never stood higher in the estimation of the people, than at this moment,

Capt. Higgins spoke a vessel from Malta, from which he was informed, that several French ships of War had been seized at Malaga, and other Spanish ports in the Mediterrannean.

We understand dispatches to our government of great importance, were received by the Isabella. They were immediately forwarded to the secretary of State.

"*FROM LIVERPOOL, JULY* 11.

"The events which are now taking place in Spain have revived our hopes and, we trust hold out a rational prospect of an effectual stop being put to the progress the French were making towards the subjugation of Europe;—we have also well grounded expectations, that Russia will soon be ranked among the number of our friends.

"This unexpected and we may almost say miraculous change in the politics of Europe has had a material effect on our market; Russia, Baltic, and Mediteranean produce of all descriptions is rapidly declining, whilst our colonies produce is as rapidly advancing; ten or fifteen per cent advance has been given on Coffee, from the supposition that the North of Europe would be immediately opened to us, and hemp is depressed full fifteen pounds per ton.

Rice is in brisk demand, as it is generally understood that Spain will be in great want of provisions and a considerable advance has taken place. Timber, staves, ashes, and naval stores of all kinds, will of course feel an immediate effect. Tar has dropped in London full 4s. per barrel, on the 2d inst. a sale of a quantity, per the American Eagle, was effected here at 44s. at that time the news from Spain, and of the peaceable inclination of Russia was not known. At the present moment we do not suppose sales of naval Stores could be effected at all.

"The very abundant crop we may expect, and the fineness of the weather will tend to keep the prices of Corn and wheat down, unless large quantities should be exported to Spain and Portugal, and from what Lord Hawkesbury said in answer to Lord Holland, the other night in the House of Lords, we suppose that it is intended to rescind the orders in Council, as far as respects those two countries, and indeed we hope the power of France will be so curtailed as to induce the ministry to repeal them *altogether*; and we think it likely.

"A very great demand has existed for some time for Tobacco, and prices are got up exceedingly high."

London, July 7.—The Marquis Yrujo who has been Ambassador from Spain to the United S. is the person who has arrived at Plymouth in the Tiger. This nobleman has not been in any diplomatick capacity for the last two years, but yet, most probably in consequence of the present circumstances of Spain, government seem disposed to treat him with every possible deference. Passports were last night sent to him, and his arrival in London is to be immediately looked for.

JULY 8.—Some more French papers, of a recent date, were received yesterday.—They state that an order has been received at Paris, from Bonaparte, for all the troops to be immediately marched to the frontiers of Spain, and for the garrison duty in the interior to be performed by the national guards, the whole of whom were immediately to be called out. There is reason to believe that the American packet Saint Michael, which some time since went into L'Orient, with dispatches from America to France, is arrived in the Downs, A letter from Paris, of the 25th of May, has found its way to London, bearing the Deal post mark, which mentions that it was to be forwarded by the American packet, which would again call at a French port before she returned to America.

Extract from a private letter, dated Gottenburgh June 30.

"Contrary to expectation the fleets still remain in the harbor of this place, but expect every hour to receive orders to get under weigh. No officer is suffered, on any account whatever, to go on shore.

"The official account from Stockholm are of the most gratifying nature. The Russians have surely evacuated nearly the whole of Finland, and have given up Abo, and the important fortress of Sweaburg. The peasantry throughout the country fought most bravely against them, and, by depriving them of supplies, or the means of obtaining them, forced their enemies to retreat.

"It is now said, that one of the objects of this Expedition was the possession of Norway, but a deputation from the inhabitants of that country, having, on the first arrival of the troops here, waited on Sir John Moore, with a proposition, offering to open their harbours to all British subjects, and to furnish them with whatever articles of supply their country affords, provided they were suffered to remain independent of the Swedish government; the general deemed it proper to wait the decision of his government on that subject; and it was on a special mission of such a nature that Col. Murray went to England.

"It would now seem that his His Britanic Majesty's ministers have acceded to the proposal of the Norwegians; and what appears to corroborate such an opinion is, their frontiers, which is a fact as they are actually now on their march to Scania; and the last visit of Sir John Moore to the borders of that country still further supports it.

"General Sir John Moore is just gone on board the Victory. The fleet sails on Sunday next for England. Rendezvous Yarmouth Roads."

Second Edition.—Globe Office, 4 o'clock.

July 9.—It is confidently and generally reported in the city, that a treaty of peace has been signed between Russia, Sweden and Denmark, and that Sir John Moor's expedition was in sight off Portsmouth this morning, steering down the channel for Lisbon.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1808.

FEDERAL & CONSTITUTIONAL
TICKET,
Recommended to the Electors of Allegheny County, to be supported at the next General Election.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES ROSS.

CONGRESS.
ALEXANDER W. FOSTER.

SENATE.
JONATHAN COULTER.
JAMES SEMPLE, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Martin, Esq.

ASSEMBLY.
WILLIAM WILKINS,
ROBERT BALDWIN,
NATHANIEL PLUMMER, Jun.
JAMES BOYARD.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM M'CLURE.

*** Printers of newspapers throughout the state, who are favorable to the election of James Ross, will please to give notice to his friends, to have tickets printed or written with James Ross, without the addition "of Pittsburgh."—It may otherwise have a tendency to create altercation; and mentioning on the tickets his place of residence, can be of no use whatever.

CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice, delegates from the different townships of Allegheny country, met at the house of Samuel Peebles, innkeeper, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 3d inst. in order to fix on a suitable person to represent the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler, in the Senate of this state, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Martin, Esq.

It was resolved, that *JAMES SEMPLE*, of Pine township, Allegheny county, be recommended to the electors of this district, as a person well qualified to fill the said vacancy.

JOHN FINLEY, *Chairman.*
JOHN M'DONALD, Jun. *Secretary.*

A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Lancaster county, to his friend in this place, dated August 28, 1808, says—"I have no doubt of Ross's success. The addresses of the Pittsburgh Constitutional Committee have done much good in Dauphin county, and the cause of truth and sound principles is making great progress there. In this county I have no doubt Ross will have upwards of 2000 of a majority, and in Chester 800 at least. In Cumberland the constitutionalists are doing well, I have seen a letter from there dated two days ago, and written by an old politician well acquainted with the county, stating that the prospect is daily brightening—York, Adams, and Franklin will be right, and give large majorities to Ross.

Snyder's emissaries, under the character of preachers are now out, and circulating handbills, pamphlets, &c. containing the most horrid falsehoods—you ought to caution the people in your county to beware of them."

From the Dauphin (Harrisburgh) Oracle, August 27.

The following is communicated to us by one, who was the most influential aud violent opposers of Mr. Ross, in '99, that Dauphin county could produce. We merely state this circumstance to show, that some Americans, at least, among us, will give up their party animosity and prejudices, when they find the welfare of their country at stake.

Mr. Wyeth.

Read and hear! is now become the alarm bell, and its *ding dong* is daily sounded in the ears of the citizens, by the friends of all the candidates for governor. I confess it is both gratifying and amusing, to read and hear of the unremitted exertions of office-hunters.—It is asserted by a respectable citizen of this county, that one of the partizans of Mr. Snyder, wanted some assurances, that if he was elected governor, he would be commissioned—not prothonotary, for he acknowledged that was above his bend, but register of this county, and waited on Mr. Snyder for that express purpose in *propria persona*. The intended governor was so condescending as to assure the solicitor, that his friends would not be forgotten.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

To the Pittsburgh Democratic Committee.

THE late call made upon one of your committee to come forward and justify your assertions, or acknowledge their error, has not been attended to; the charge has been made, and he has trembled to answer them—you therefore will become fit objects for newspaper discussion. Gentlemen, if thro' courtesy I *must* call you such, did no impulse of honor, did no impulse of christianity agitate your nerves, when the pen was put into your hands to sign your names at the bottom of your address? Did not the crimson blush of shame, mantle your cheeks, as you read it, or did you sign it, without reading it, as it came from the hands of its composer? One of you holds a commission; did not the sight of the sword, which hangs in his room, reproach him in language more cutting than its edge, for so gross a breach of truth and honor? two others of your body are conspicuous members of the Presbyterian church—when they heard from the pulpit, the divine command "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour," did no fiend haunt their conscience, and goad them with his sting for the false testimony they had published against their fellow citizen—a fourth member of your committee is——but he is too contemptible fot animadversion; his character is such, that he must ever remain in ignominy and contempt; nothing but the stirring of dregs can ever make him rise to view even for an instant; but the rest of you, probably had some character to loose; you ought, therefore, to have confessed your errors; possibly your pride prevented you from doing this; but believe me it was a false pride; it is more honorable, gentlemen, to be called the "ignorant" than the "lying committee."

HONESTUS.

From the Sunbury and Northumberland Gazette, August 16, 1808.

HE THAT WILL NOT CARRY AMRS SHALL NOT VOTE!!!

Constitutionalists, read the following and see the prominent traits of the constitution that Mr. Snyder will have made for you.

Members of the society of Frends, read the following, and see what respect will be paid to your religious feelings, under the government of Mr. Snyder.

Federalists, read the following, and execrate as you ought the disturbers of the tranquility of your country, and the sworn enemies of genuine republicanism.

Fellow citizens, George Kremer is the nephew of Mr. Snyder—well acquainted with his intentions and the intentions of his party, and one that in the event of Mr. Snyder's election, will be an active instrument, in realizing the sentiments he has expressed—horrible sentiments, that would carry an election at the point of the bayonet, and perpetuate in the person of Mr. Snyder, by military terrors, the executive authority of the country!!!

Let me entreat my countrymen to reflect seriously on the sentiments and declared intentions of the democratic party that, fortunately, every day is exposing. This is the maturity of the same plan, that Mr. Snyder long ago exposed to Mr. Bechtell. Mr. Snyder declared to Mr Bechtell, that "*no common person should have a vote.*" They have brooded over it until they have determined, as Mr. Kremer has declared. "*that no person shall have a vote that will not take up arms*"!!!

My countrymen reflect on this before it is too late.

Lancaster County, ss.

Before me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the county of Lancaster, personally came Jacob Comfort, of the county aforesaid, Innkeeper, who upon his solemn affirmation, according to law, saith that some time ago, the particular date he does not now recollect, George Kremer was at his house in the town of Columbia, and that the said Kremer wished him to make what interest he could for Simon Snyder, *and that he should be rewarded for it*; and he said that *if Simon Snyder was elected Governor, they would call a convention and alter the Constitution* (or have a law passed) *that those who would not take up arms should not have a right to vote*, and that if it was done, they could never put us out, or to that effect. as it is some time since the conversation took place. This deponent will not positively say these are the very words that were made use of, but in substance they are the same, and further saith not.

JACOB COMFORT.

Affirmed and subscribed at Columbia, the 29th day of July 1808.—Before me.

WM. P. BEATTY.

We the Subscribers do certify, that we have been acquainted with Jacob Comfort for a number of years past; his character is unimpeachable, his integrity and veracity are unquestionable.

Columbia, July 29, 1808.

SAMUEL WRIGHT,
SAMUEL MILLER,
JAMES WRIGHT,
JAMES GRAHAM,
WM. P. BEATTY,
H. M'CORKLE,
THOMAS BOUDE,
ROBERT BARBER,
MICHAEL BAUCHMAN,
JOHN FORRY, Junr.
EMANUEL REIGART,
EDWARD BRIEN,
JACOB STRICKLER.

From the Lancaster Journal, August 26.

BOROUGH MEETING.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of the Constitution, and of JAMES ROSS, at the house of Adam Weaver, on Saturday evening the 20th of August, 1808:

JOHN HUBLEY, Esq.
was appointed chairman, and
SAMUEL WHITE, *secretary.*

Whereas, certain news-papers, opposed to the election of James Ross, have, amongst other things, repeatedly charged him with having advocated and voted for the alien law, sedition law, naturalization law, the law laying a direct tax: And, Whereas it appears from the journal of the senate of the United States, that at the passing of all these laws, Mr. Ross was absent from the seat of government, in consequence of the indisposition of his family, therefore,

Resolved, That William Kirkpatrick, Adam Reigart, Jun. and James Hopkins be a committee to wait on Messrs. Dickson and Grimlers, with a request that they will give publicity to a correction of mis-statements above mentioned, by republishing in their respective papers from the Lancaster Journal of the 19th inst. the articles headed—"*From the Pittsburgh Gazette.*"

Resolved, That it be recommended to the young men of the borough, friendly to the constitution and the election of James Ross, to call a meeting, as soon as can be conveniently done, for the purpose of forming committees of vigilance, and to make other arrangements, relative to the approaching election.

JOHN HUBLEY, *chairman.*
SAMUEL WHITE, *secretary.*

August 23, 1808.

SIR,

We wait upon you, as the editor of the "*Lancaster Intelligencer*," by the appointment of the meeting of the friends of the constitution, and James Ross's election, in this borough, to enable you to perform, one of the first duties of a printer; and to participate in one of the most grateful tasks, of an ingenious mind; that of detecting and exposing falsehood, and establishing and supporting truth—Your paper has stated confidently, and without reserve, that James Ross, as senator of Pennsylvania, in the Senate of the United States, strenuously supported, and warmly advocated, on the floor of that honorable body, the enactment of certain laws of the United States, commonly called the "alien law," the "sedition law," the "direct tax law," and the "naturalization law." Mr. Ross, called from the Senate by the most poignant domestic affliction, was *not* present, when either of these laws originated, during their progress, or at the time of their final passage; and consequently could not either *speak* or *vote*, in their favour, as you have repeatedly published—The Journals of the Senate of the United States of that period, establish these facts to demonstration.

The friends of the constitution, and of James Ross's election, therefore confidently hope that your sense of duty as a printer, and your feelings as a man, will cheerfully lead you, to counteract the effects which your paper may have produced, in that publication; by inserting the annexed statement of incontrovertible facts in your next number. The expence of insertion we are now ready and offer to pay you; if the subject and matter of it should not be considered by you as intelligence worthy the attention of your readers without it.

We are sir,
Your obed't servants.

ADAM REIGART,
JAMES HOPKINS,
WM. KIRKPATRICK.

Mr. WILLIAM DICKSON, *Printer.*

The subscribers presented the above request with the paper containing the refutation of the falsehoods, to Mr. Dickson, on Tuesday the 23d. instant, at the same time informing him, the journals of the senate could be consulted in the secretary's office, or if preferred we would put them into his possession, to establish the authenticity of the statement. After perusing the request, and recognizing the statement, Mr. Dickson observed that he did not think it proper in electioneering times, to insert refutations of matters, which had appeared in his paper, as there were papers on the opposite side, in town, in which it might be done. That it was not the practice to do it, and stated that Mr. Albright, previously to the last election for governor, had published a piece, stating, that Simon Snyder had ground screenings and sold them to his neighbours for flour, and when his miller's deposition confuting it was offered for insertion, it was refused. He also mentioned that the charge respecting the 2,000,000 of dollars unaccounted for, had been published in Mr. Hamilton's paper, and he never inserted what had been stated in answer to it. We enquired if he had been ever requested to publish any thing in answer and refused,—Mr. Dickson said he did not know that he had.

We then engaged that Mr. Hamilton would publish any authenticated document (and the subject admitted of it if true) which should be offered to him, proving that money to be still in the treasury, and accounted for. Mr. Dickson mentioned, he did not know the charges were false when he published them, and although James Ross did not speak in favor of, or vote for these laws, the federal party approved of them, it was presumable James Ross's sentiments were in favor of them, and it did not make a great difference. It was answered, that the principle assumed was unjust, as was evident from James Ross as senator, strenuously opposing the excise law in its passage, (which Mr. Dickson said he had always understood to be the case) that the difference was as great as that between truth and falsehood, and that it was the duty of a printer to support the one and suppress the other. Mr. Dickson then mentioned that in political matters, his paper was not subject to the fancy of the editor, as others were to be consulted, and that he could not at present publish it, but would give an answer whether he would publish it at all in the course of the week. We offered to pay him for the insertion, which he also refused.

ADAM REIGART,
JAMES HOPKINS,
WM. KIRKPATRICK,

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TAKE THE MASK OFF SIMON.

THE would-be governors of the state have said so much about the simplicity of manners, affability and humility of their intended *nominal* governor, that some persons cannot yet believe, notwithstanding the positive and corroborated testimony laid before them, that Simon Snyder was ever an advocate for excluding the poorer classes of citizens from the right of suffrage. But if these incredulous persons had been acquainted with Mr. Snyder from the time he arrived at manhood until he found it necessary, in order to gratify his ambition and insatiable avarice, to fawn and act the hypocrite, there would be little need to multiply proofs to convince them of his arbitrary disposition. It is a most erroneous opinion that Mr. Snyder is the plain and humble man he has been represented. Having had the good fortune to be more wealthy than his neighbours, he at a very early age assumed, *among them*, a very high and consequential carriage, and a forward and bold pomposity of manners very uncommon in the part of the country where he resided. He then no doubt began to estimate, according to the impulses of his perturbed and badly formed mind, certain supposed advantages attached to wealth, and to draw these lines of distinction, which at length led him to entertain the opinion that *common people* (as he is pleased to call them) ought not to posses the same political rights with him and the more wealthy part of the community. In this stage of his life and opinions, members of a convention for revising and altering the state constitution were to be elected. The federal party in Northumberland thinking that the Germans from their encreased and still encreasing numbers ought to have a share in this important representation, whose acts were to bind them and their posterity, proposed to them that they should nominate a candidate from among themselves, promising to support him with Charles Smith, who was anxious to have the opportunity of distinguishing himself in this assembly of patriots and statesmen. Charles Smith and Simon Snyder happened to be the successful candidates; but poor Simon finding, when the convention met, that he was no longer among his poor uninformed neighbours, for fear of making himself ridiculous, thought it the safest way to stick close to the tail (or tale, which you please) of his colleague, which he did during the session, and voted uniformly with him on every question, without, I believe, a single exception. In discussing the principles relative to the right of suffrage, some members were of opinion that the safety of the commonwealth required in the electors more than a mere personal interest, and that some property and some establishment in the state, so easily acquired by honest industry, were necessary against corruption, and for securing an independent vote. The majority were, however, against such a qualification. I do not find fault with either party for delivering their opinions and supporting them by their votes on that occasion. Most of those who voted for the qualification were among the best republicans in the state; and several of those who voted against it, were among the most independent and wealthy. All I mean to shew is that Simon Snyder, who voted for the qualification (as appears by the state of the votes published in a late number of the Pittsburgh Gazette) cannot certainly have a better claim to be called the friend of the poor, than James Ross, who voted against the qualification, and in favor of general suffrage. Simon Snyder's sentiments must either have been more aristocratic or he must have wanted sense, firmness and integrity to explain, declare and support them. This vote adds an irresistable weight of confirmatory proof to the testimony adduced of his declarations against the political rights of the poor.

It would neither be pleasing to myself nor the reader to follow Simon Snyder through all the crooked and dirty paths he has taken since he was a member of the convention. All his declarations for abridging the rights of the poor, as well as his vote in the convention, having failed to obtain the privileged distinction he had in view; and our present excellent constitution, confirming equal right of suffrage, being adopted, he began to think, that in order to participate in the emoluments, honors and power of office the most prudent step would be to ingratiate himself with those *common people* by joining their sycophantic flatterers, until a more favorable opportunity would offer for abridging their rights by a change of the constitution. There are, however, unguarded moments when the hidden secrets of the heart will appear; and unfortunately for Simon Snyder in such he has revealed his. His career has been somewhat extraordinary and successful. His friends boast that he has been a tanner, a member of convention, a miller, a justice, a judge, and a member and speaker of the assembly. To have been all these with his acquirements, and without having rendered any important services to his country, must have required a good deal of management and address, if not of meanness and sycophancy.—He appears to have left no stone unturned to arrive at wealth and power; and to qualify himself for an associate of that faction who are the enemies of the state and of all its most wholesome political institutions.

I have no wish nor do I find any pleasure in depreciating Simon Snyder's ostensible character: I would willingly conceal many of its blemishes; but I do not think, when the interest of the whole state is at stake, and when the most unfounded and virulent abuse has been lavished upon his opponents, that he should altogether escape unnoticed. He has been treated with much indulgence and tenderness; notwithstanding he is discovered to possess, with many other faults, one of the blackest traits of character that can stain the human heart—I mean *ingratitude*. The federalists were the first who brought him into notice as a public man;—Charles Smith and his friends supported him with all their energy at the election for members of the convention;—they placed him in a most important and distinguished situation;—they enrolled his name with the worthies who signed our constitution;—and what return has he made? As soon as he found that a pitiful interest was put in opposition to his duty, he abandoned his benefactors generally; and in that disgraceful persecution carried on against the judges of the supreme court, among whom were the uncle and father-in-law of Charles Smith, none appeared more bitter and unrelenting than this same Simon Snyder. Need I add, to sustain the charge of ingratitude, his agency in the persecution of his benefactor governor M'Kean, whose venerable head might have called forth the sympathy of a tyrant, and sheathed even Duane and Leib's *sword of persecution*. But

Simon Snyder's heart seemed callous to all sensibility; and he not only voted against entering the answer and defence of the governor upon the minutes of the house of representatives, which detailed the most malignant charges that the wickedness of Duane, Leib, Boileau and their associates could devise; but, when outvoted, entered a solemn protest and dissent against the indulgence in favor of the governor which a majority of the house had sanctioned! And is this the humane and good Simon Snyder, to whom the federalists, for fear they should *overstep the modesty of nature*, have dealt their indulgences!

But from first to last Simon Snyder has been only an *underling*: and at this important moment, when he is held up as a candidate for the chair of chief magistracy, he dare not say; "*If I am elected, I will be an independent representative of the people of Pennsylvania.*" No, he dare not. He is chained down by his masters; and was he not a German, he would be esteemed as the most insignificant of the faction. He is intended as a stool pigeon before, and a tool after the election; and I believe the Germans in general know it.

I have charged Mr. Snyder with the crime of *ingratitude*. To this charge he may plead that he acted in a public character: But this will not be a justification. There is a certain delicacy in performing the demands of justice against a benefactor, that every humane man feels. In the best times of the Roman commonwealth, the severity of their republican virtues demanded that a father should command the execution of his son; but this father having said "*executioner do your duty*," turned from the scene and shed tears for the unhappy victim.—WASHINGTON under all the circumstances of the case, commanded stern justice in the case of the brave and accomplished major Andre, but *the big tears rolled down his manly cheeks*. If Ross, the friend of the poor and humanity in reality and not merely in name, had been in similar situations he would have shewed similar feelings; but sensibility, charity and mercy belong almost exclusively to the man of independence and firmness. Snyder can have no claim to such a character, he is an inferior and like an overseer of slaves whose heart is more callous than his employers.

No. X.

To the People of the western part of Pennsylvania.

WHAT was hinted in a former number, is now fast realizing in the eastern states; an impoverished people, after waiting in anxious expectation for seven months, to understand the policy of the embargo, can no longer, in justice to their families, succumb in silence; they have started from their lethargy, and with one voice call upon the President to relieve their misery; they have submitted to his experiment long enough, and they demand justice at his hands—will he be disposed to render it, at the pressing instance of the people of New-England alone? I fear not; he will remain inflexible, until more weight be added to the scale. New-York and Pennsylvania would be sufficient, probably, to insure success; without this I fear Mr. Jefferson has too many of the local characteristics of a Virginian to sympathize with the distance Yankees; lolling in the midst of his 100 slaves, and feasting on the produce of luxuriant fertility, he little thinks of the interests of a commercial country; when from his palace of Monticello, he views the rich plains of the Powetan, loaded with the fruits of agriculture, he forgets the sandy island of Nantucket, where 20,000 souls cannot raise sustenance for 50 families, but seek their harvest on the ocean; the cries of hunger from these poor embargoed souls cannot reach him in the centre of Virginia; or if they do, they are as disregarded as the screams of a slave from a whipping post. When the miseries of the inhabitants of the French West-Indies were represented to the leaders of the French revolution, and a memorial presented requesting an alleviation, Condorcet exclaimed with jacobinic malevolence, "perish the whole human race rather than we should swerve one tittle from our proposed plan." Mr. Jefferson is of the same school with Condorcet, and he will tell the people of New-England "starve rather than I should forbear making my favourite experiment of the embargo,"—but thank God, our government is not in the situation of that of France, when such a beast as Condorcet was a ruler; we are allowed respectful memorial, and when the major part of our citizens join in these memorials, our head magistrate must pay attention to them or his day of retribution must arrive. Such memorials are now in circulation in New-England, under the direction of some of the first men in the union; if New-York and our state add their remonstrances to those of Massachusetts, the grievance will then assume an air sufficiently important to insure a redress; if they do not, from the complexion of the politicks of Mr. Jefferson, it is to be dreaded, he will lend a deaf ear to the miseries of our eastern sisters.

Our situation becomes more alarming every day; a late revolution in Spain, has entirely changed the hostile attitude of the embargo, as related to England; if England, as I firmly believe she was, were the object in passing this law, this object has entirely failed through the interference of this revolution. Since the beginning of the rebellion against Louis 16th of France, Spain has been the abject tool of the French nation; she has had no voice of her own, but her conduct has been modelled after the directions of France; through want of energy and grovelling fear, she has gone hand in hand in all the vile acts of the latter; her treasures and men have waited the orders of Bonaparte; but Napoleon's ambition "growing with the excess of what it fed upon," was not satisfied with this; he wishes that the branches of his family should overshadow every spot of Europe; for this purpose he has forced the king of Spain to resign his crown, and he has placed it on the head of his brother Joseph; the indignant Spaniards could not bear this: the spirit of chivalry that formerly distinguished them, has returned to their bosoms, and under its glorious influence, they have risen in mass to oppose the gigantic strides of the tyrant of France; they have burst asunder the bonds of infatuation that have heretofore bound them, and made a wise peace with the kingdom of Great-Britain; they have thrown open their extensive possessions in Europe and the Indies to the commerce of this nation; and the English have now the unrivalled trade of South-America, Mexico, Floridas, the West-Indies and the Mediterranean; what then does she care for our embargo? It is an act in her favor; the genius of Britain could not have devised one more so, in her most inventive mood; by it her merchants not only enjoy the sole trade, but they will become the carriers for the world; the brave and enterprising marine spirit of America is nipped in the bud, or flies to flourish under the more favouring sun of England.* The inhabitants of the cities have already experienced the extreme of misery; we have not yet begun to feel it so sensibly, but the moment when we were in the habit of receiving our remittances from New-Orleans is fast arriving; then we shall begin to feel it; in place of having the returns for the produce that ought to have floated down the Mississippi, we have the produce itself rotting on our lands; in place of handling the Spanish dollars as the reward of our labours, we shall be shovelling out our wheat destroyed by the weavel; we felt alarmed when the Spaniard caused a temporary occlusion of the port of Orleans; what ought we to feel now, when this occlusion threatens to be perpetual? we can do but one thing; that is, join our north-eastern fellow citizens, in respectful memorial; but that this may be more effectual the governments of the individual states ought to become interested; it may be said the representatives in Congress may be directed to take off this burthen, but this is a poor dependence; most of those who will compose the next Congress, will be men who were violently in favor of the act; their consistency and pride will be a strong impediment to a repeal, without some other impelling cause; but there is a still greater obstacle than these, and one that is becoming alarmingly dangerous in our country; I mean presidential influence; our last session has given some melancholy examples of this.

The embargo is the child of Jefferson's old age; it has always been a favorite plan of his, but he never had an opportunity of bringing it to light before last winter; it was then, when almost every member bowed implicit obedience to his nod, this bantling first inhaled the atmosphere of a commercial country; it started from the brain of a theorist, like Minerva, only in this, that it was armed with terrors to every citizen. It is not probable then, that Jefferson, the American Condorcet, will stop short in his experiment, without some important remonstrances; his own party in Congress will not furnish those remonstrances; the particular states must then do this, through the medium of their governments, or remain in misery under the torture of this law. Will Snyder give his influence for its removal? we have his word pledged to his country that he will not; he has voted it in the legislature a wise and politic measure, and I presume Snyder has more honesty than to come forward a few months afterwards and say it is a bad and ruinous act. Snyder is one of those weak characters, who are entirely swayed by party, and the leaders of his party will be too much employed, in their grand scheme of altering our constitution, to attend to the grievances of the poor; we have nothing then to expect from him; he with his council will reject every expedient but what will be congenial to the whims of Jefferson. Mr. Ross on the contrary, having no revolution in view, cherishing no animosity against the constitution, will have full time to attend to the interests of the state; he well understands the nature of the union generally, and though we do not feel the embargo quite so much as the miserable citizens of Massachusetts and its dependencies, yet we are afflicted sufficiently severely, to make us go hand in hand in any proper means of getting freed from it; we find the first characters in the union concerned in the memorials; but those characters are persons who are hated by Snyder; this would be one reason for his refusing to join with them, even in so virtuous a project; Mr. Ross, on the contrary, knows their characters, and their patriotism, and would the more willingly engage with them, as he is convinced they would start nothing unconstitutional or improper. Where, then, can be the hesitation in voting for Ross, instead of Snyder?—It is the only mean we as a state can use to save ourselves from certain want and preserve our constitution; every citizen of honesty and sense must deprecate the embargo; it is an act engendered in the brain of a whimsical philosopher; whilst it pours brimstone on the devoted heads of Americans, it descends in showers of manna on our rivals in commerce.

FABIUS.

* *The American seamen are leaving our cities in crowds, and flying to Halifax, from thence to different parts of the British dominions.*

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 22.

Mr. Jefferson has ordered a powerful gunboat to be built on Lake Ontario, to enforce the Embargo laws in that quarter.—It will require *Eight months* to complete the building of this vessel—It is not understood how long, *after that period*, the embargo is to be continued.

From the Mediterranean.

BOSTON' Aug. 22.—Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Mercury, capt. Bradford, 52 days from Alicant and 40 from Gibralter. The accounts by this arrival are not so important or particular as were to be expected. He brought no papers from the latter place; but reports verbally, that the French were still in possession of Barcelona; though a party of about 1000, who were ordered from that city into the country, were met with by the Spaniards, and entirely cut to pieces;—that Dupont's army from Madrid, had been wholly destroyed, with the loss of 7000 Spaniards;—that the French consul at Malaga, with several French merchants, had been massacred by the populace, that the French were compelled to fly from every part of Spain; that the spirit of resistance to French aggression was universal thro'-out the country:—and that but one sentiment appeared to prevail among the inhabitants—TO LIVE FREE OR PERISH.

We are informed, by gentlemen, passengers in the Isabella, from Liverpool, that Mr. Pinckney, our minister in London, did not entertain the remotest idea of a rupture between the U. States and England; but observed, that the dispatches he intrusted to Mr. Temple Bowdoin, for our government, were important.—In what point of view they are to be considered important, we cannot conjecture: We do not think they relate to the British orders in council, for we are confident the U. States have never made any communication to the British Cabinet, on the subject of these orders.

Arrived at Salem, on Thursday last, brig Sukey, Prince, from the Isle of France, in 88 days. Capt. P. informs that the French privateers are very successful against the English, and have made a vast deal of money, the British cruisers having quitted that station, and gone into the Persian gulf to watch the motions of the French, or those whom they have set in motion. An official character had arrived at the Isle of France from Persia, bringing intelligence that a division of 10,000 French troops had arrived in that country on their way to India.

The following is a more detailed account of the troops under orders of embarcation to aid the patriots of Portugal and Spain, than yet submitted to our readers: Dragoons, the 7th, 11th, 13th, and 18th, regiments. Infantry, a brigade of guards, 1st battallion of the 51st second foot; 1st battallion of the 52d, 1st battallion of the 59th, 4th battalion of the royal 20th foot, 2d battallion of the 4th foot, 1st battallion of the 97th, 2d battallion of the 47th, 43d regiment, both battallions a large proportion of artillery.

The Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth sailed yesterday for Spain in cartels. Those at Plymouth were assembled on Sunday evening in mill Prison, and a letter from the admiralty read to them desiring all to be released and sent home who were friendly to the patriots. With one voice they exclaimed, "Long live the King of England and the patriots!—They are about 1,500 in number. They will sail in a day or two.

J. LINTON,
TAYLOR.

Corner of Market and Second Streets.

GRATEFUL to his friends and customers for their past favors, he respectfully solicits the continuance of the same—Anxious to merit it, his friends may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable manner.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6, 1808, cow7t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron. Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

at the Dwelling House of the subscriber, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on THURSDAY the 22d day of September, inst. a number of

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, a good waggon, a handsome eight day clock, together with a variety of other articles. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. A reasonable credit will be given, and the terms more fully made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

September 1, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A complete *WAGGON*, almost new, (suitable on a farm or otherwise)—also, 2 excellent young draught Horses, and a pair of Harness. The whole may be purchased together, or separate.—Apply to BERNARD HUBLEY, about 3 miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river—who has a number of Tracts of Donation Land for sale.

Sept. 6, 1808.

DOCTOR COUTIERE,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his employers, for past favors, informing them and the public at large, that he has removed to Third street, where he will continue in the line of his profession, and exert himself to give every satisfaction to all persons that will honour him with their confidence. He has an assortment of all kinds of *Medicines*, and will supply physicians in the country, at the most reduced price.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 5th, 1808.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY on Monday morning the 5th inst. an Apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, named DANIEL M'CANN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, between 17 and 18 years of age—had on a pair of tow-cloth pantaloons, a jacket and shirt. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, without any charges.

ANDREW WILLOCK.

Pittsburgh, 6th Sept. 1808.

*** The Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette equests those indebted for subscription, advertisements, &c. to make payment without further delay. On examining his books he finds that a number of subscribers are in arears for 6, 8, and 10 years. Whether this is owing to neglect, or a determination not to pay, the injury is the same. The editor is therefore determined, to put all accounts of more than one year's standing, which may remain unpaid on the 15th of September next, into suit, so that they may be collected in the most summary and speedy manner.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery*, &c. of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF

WOOSTER.

We the subscribers have laid off the Town of WOOSTER, situated in the Forks of Killbuck Creek, (which is navigable for small crafts) in the county of Wayne, state of Ohio, in the new purchase, the 9th Section and 15th Township, of 13th Range. It is an eligible situation, upon a handsome elevation, being central to the bounds of said County, and surrounded by a rich fertile country, well watered with springs and rivulets, and in the neigbourhood of a number of valuable mill-seats, some of which will be shortly improved.

The lands are of a rich soil, delightfully shaded with lofty timber, viz Walnut, Ash, Oak, Hickory and Sugar-tree. There is the greatest prospect of its becoming the Seat of Justice, as the most eligible situation in the county, which makes it an object worthy the attention of people of industry and enterprize.

The main state road leading to Sandusky and Detroit, will pass through this place; also an expectation of the state road leading from the mouth of the Cayahaga river to Franklington.

The lots will be offered to sale on the ground, the 3d and 4th days of Oct. next. Terms of sale to be one eighth in hand, the one half of the whole within one year from the day of sale; the remainder to be paid thirty days after the Commissioners have declared it to be the seat of justice for said county; but if it should not become the seat of Justice, the purchasers will be exonerated from the last instalment, and have a deed in fee simple for the property purchased. Encouragement and Donations, will be given to a few Mechanicks, and others that wish to settle immediately in the Town.

JOHN BEVER.
WILLIAM HENRY,
JOSEPH H. LARWILL.

July 16th, 1808.

Genuine Preparations.

JUST received, from the proprietor's Patent and Family Medicine Warehouse, New-York, and for sale by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front, between Market & Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions. Thousands are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of impirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints-----dear bought experience has taught that oily and heating medicines, joined with strong opiates (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects. A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of he body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Whooping Cough.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the doses so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECTED CASES.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1806.

Being desirous to make public, for the good of others, the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation—add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption.—The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me, and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir. *GEO. BENNER, jun.*

No. 11, Budd-st. Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee, New-York.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which, there is reason to believe, have, within NINE YEARS past, cured upwards of Two Hundred Thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

LETTER

From the Rev. J. Molther, Minister of the Moravian Church in Yorktown.

YORKTOWN, Jan. 4, 1802.

Dear Sir,—Doctor Hamilton's Lozenges having been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether, by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of the Lozenges, agreeable to the directions, which carried off a substance, to all appearance mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals, not con of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and, though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on a belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults. I am sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN MOLTHER.

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from mercury, or any other pernicious or offensive ingredients, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

The Anodine Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

For debilitated constitutions.

TAKE NOTICE.

Imitations of the above Medicines will probably be offered for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *Anthony Beelen*, in Front Street, agent for the sale of the genuine preparations:—As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

Hannah Lee,

Widow of the late Proprietor.

March 30, 1808

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has opened a Store in Market Street, Pittsburgh, next door to Zadok Cramer's Book-store, where *Cash* will be given for *Country Produce*, such as, *Flour, superfine and middlings, Corn, Corn Meal, Rye, Oats, Bran, Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Cherry Bounce, Gin, &c.* A constant supply of the above articles will be received and sold, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices for ready money. Waggoners and Travellers will be supplied with horse feed on moderate terms.

DENNIS S. SCULLY.

July 22, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending to change his line of business shortly, requests all persons having demands against him, to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, to call and discharge their respective balances, on or before the 1st of September. Those who neglect this notice, may expect their accounts to be left with proper officers for collection

GEO. SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1808.

N. B. He has on hand, as usual, a large supply of *Merchandize;* consisting of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, &c.*—also about 80 or 100 thousand wt. of *Tobacco*, a considerable part of which is manufactured into *Plug, Pigtail* and *Twist;* together with a large quantity of *Cigars, Scotch and Rappee Snuff.* Merchants and others may be supplied with any quantity, at the most reduced prices. Orders will be punctually attended to. G. S.

Wanted, Two apprentices to the Tobacconist trade.

TOWN OF SHENANGO.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has laid out a Town, at the BIG BEND of Shenango river, on donation tract No. 78, 500 acres, 4th district, and the Lots therein will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 3d Monday in September next, at the town of Mercer (within a few miles of the ground)—The fitness of the ground on which the town is laid out; the peculiar, and well known advantages of the situation, and a handsome navigable water passing through it, are conveniences which no doubt, will claim the attention of the public.

Terms of sale—one third in hand—one third in eight months—and one third in one year.

A plan of the town may be seen in the offices of the commissioners of Crawford and Mercer counties, respectively; at Mr. M'Millan's, Mercer; at Mr. Spencer's, Pittsburgh; and at Mr. Hemphill's, Beaver. JOSEPH MORRISON.

No. 223, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

June 21, 1808.

N. B. 300 acres, or any lesser quantity, of first rate land, on which is an excellent mill seat, on the Lackawanick, and adjoining the said town, for sale

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect good repair, wtth a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,

20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,

8 Tons of Pig Lead,

And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, PRESLEY NEVILL

JUST RECEIVED,

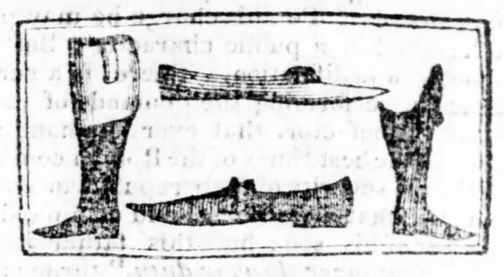
BY ANTHONY BEELEN,

Front-street, an additional supply of

PINK, buff and blue ginghams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Beduckings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.

All which he will sell low for Cash.

Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.



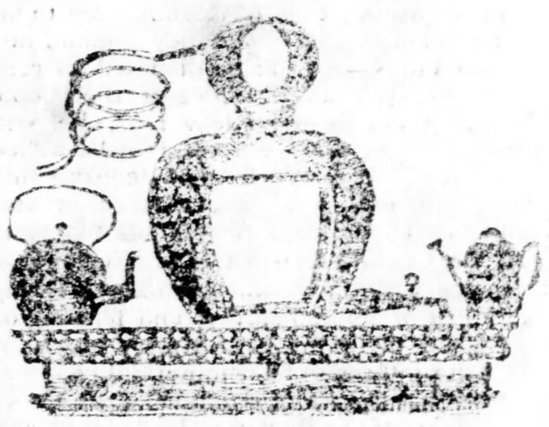
ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

Every Wednesday and Saturday Evening

during the season, at the house of

LEWIS WARNER,

In the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

June 20, 1808.

N. B. A generous price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*